## THE EXISTING POSITION OF PARTIES.

## A RPEECH BY JAMES S. PIRE of Calais, Mc. Delivered at Machine, Aug. 24, 1858.

GENTLEMEN: What I must omit on this occasion which is pertinent to it, is far more than what I can say. I have no time to go over the acts of the present er the last Administration in detail, or even to pass in general review the iniquitous proceedings for which they were asswerable, in relation to Kansas-Nebraska Bills, Lecompton Constitutions and Slavery, and which are the source of our opposition to them. I cannot even stay to refresh you with a resume showing the final and glorious triumph of the people of Kansas over all their enemies, both at home and in Washington. I shall have little time to devote to the disgusting tergiversation on Wilmot Provisos and Popular Sovereignty that have marked the course of Northern Democratic polities, from Mr. Bushanan downward, during the last four years. I shall have none to refer to the extravagance and corruption of the Government, which have bankrupted the Federal Treasury, while our rulers have been madly running a race for Southern popularxy, by devoting their whole time and attention to the aprend of negro Slavery. I cannot step to expose the fatal debanchery of the public morals which the late legislation on the Slavery question has worked and is working, or to exhib t the political birnders which have working, or to exhib t the political biunders which have marked the whole course of the series of crimes against liberty committed by the Pro-Slavery leaders. I have no time to pay any stitention to the petry schemes to befog and bewilder the voters of this District on local issues. I must confine myself to an exposition of the fundamental difference in the positions of the two great parties of the country as they stand to-day.

This great Republican party of ours is one of the noblest parties that ever existed. It is a party of earnest convictions of extraordinary intelligence, and of

moblest parties that ever existed. It is a party of earnest convictions, of extraordinary intelligence, and of pare and lofty purposes. It is no dead or stereotyped form of ancient and extiset vitality, it is no party of traditions, like that of our opponents, hanging on to the skirts of a dim past and living on the memory of an inheritance shready squandered. It is of virgin growth, virile and exuberant, springing from the urgent necessities of the present, and vitalized by principles that were true when the morning stars first sang together over the creation of man, and which will remain true while humanity endures. To him who reads history aright and comprehensively views the rapid gether over the creation of man, and which will remain true while humanity endures. To him who reads history aright and comprehensively views the rapid changes which mark the pregress of affairs around the leading seats of civilization, the Republican party of these States, as it now stands, is a phenomenon of hope and gladness, inspiring to every lover of his kind. When the Administration of Gen. Pierce, actuated by the vulgar ambition of selfish and narrow politicians, undertook to pervert the ideas and designs of the founders of this Government by declaring, in substance, that Slavery was entitled to National approval and support, and might be legitimately spread everywhere under the national jurisdiction, and who accordingly initiated the movement to remove all restriction to its spread; when, I say, this position was first taken, the intelligent, the conscientious, the truly democratic spirit of the country took the alarm, and men of all shades of political opinion upon ordinary topics, tore themselves from the party organizations to which they severally belonged, and extemporized on the instant's league of determined opposition, which ultimately took the form and name of the present Republican party. This great party, now triumphant in almost every Free State over all opposition of every hind and degree, thus sprang into existence in a day, and as if by the fiat of Almighty power. And it was Almighty power, for it was the power of everlasting truth that created the party. And the men of it were inspired by that truth when they first rusked to its formation, and they are animated and inspired by it to-day. They were and are men of formation, and they are animated and inspired by it to-day. They were and are men of ideas, men of a clear-sighted intelligence, who believed in the rights of private judgment, and who disbe-lieved in the controlling force of party ties in great seved in the controlling force of party fies in great emergencies. Repudiating every suggestion of po-ktical infallibility, they ruptured the convictions of a lifetime in behalt of a great principle. There is a re-semblance not wholly imaginary between the Republi-can party of this day in its indignant attitude of resist-ance to false doctrines and the outrages and corrup-tion engendered thereby, and the great and glorious party of the Reformation in the days of Luther and Melancthon, in their struggles against Papal su-

The circumstances of the formation of the party The circumstances of the formation of the party thus demonstrate how vital are its fundamental ideas, and how prompt and intelligent are its masses. Every Republican has a reason to give for the faith that is in him. He knows why he is a Republican. Not one is driven to defend his vote on the miserable plea that he always voted the Republican ticket and that his father did it before him. Not one shelters his vote or his head under the cowardly subtertuge that a man must tick to his varie, though the party shandons its

head under the cowardly subteringe that a man must stick to his party, though the party abandons its principles. Every man is a Republican for a reasonmustant, controlling and convincing.

The Republican party was formed to resist the spread of Slavery into Free territory, and to restore the first principles of constitutional interpretation, which had been assailed by the enemies of Freedom and the Free States, and were threatened with utter prostration by the Federal Judiciary; a promise aiready partially fulfilled, and in process of still further fulfillment. The party was formed to resist a recolution, which aimed to change the original purposes of the Government, and to put it on an entirely new track the Government, and to put it on an entirely new track by first consolidating the Federal power, and then wielding it against, instead of for the spread of Liberty. This undermining and debauching process began with the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, has been going on ever since, and is going on now as vigorously as ever, in the varying shapes of Dred Scott decisions, Lecompton Constitutions, and Douglasism, all of which are in principle alike unsound, fallacious, delucive and false.

Let me say here that the only point on which the Republican party is assailed, is its alleged sectional character and its impracticable views, which it is said cannot be carried into the administration of the Federal Government. I can demonstrate that its aims are the broadest, the soundest, the most comprehensive and statesmanlike, the most practical and the most consistent and logical of any party. I aver that they are capable of universal application over the whole are capable of universal application over the whole country, Slave States and Free States, and over all the world, and this too, without necessarily creating any dangerous secial or political convulsion whatever. But I wish now to say in its behalf, that it has ever. But I wish now to say in its behalf, that it has been a preiminently successful party. The one great measure on which the Republicans planted themselves originally was the prevention of Slavery in Kansas, and this they have accomplished. They have fought the battle and won it over slaveholders and Northern submissionists alike. Our opponents say this is an end of the matter, and that Republicanism having succeeded it its great object, its mission is accomplished and it must now retire, and the virtuous people who, in this centest, have fought for Slavery, being the only natural and proper guardians of the great democratic idea of the rights of man, must and should speedily resume the positions in the Free States from which they have been ignominiously expelled by the verdict of public sentiment. These complacent pretenders will soon find that the mission of the Republican party is only just commenced, instead of being ended, and that the single measure in question is only a branch, a casual incident of the great principle on which the party rests, and whose roots lie spread underseath the whole before one as a second content to the decreated the rest of the great principle of which the party rests, and whose roots lie spread underseath the whole before of one as a second content to the decreated the whole the second case and a second content to the decreated the properties of the great principle on which the party rests, and whose roots lie spread underseated the whole of our account of the spread underseated the whole of our of our account of the spread underseated the whole of our of our account of the spread underseated the whole of our of our account of the spread underseated the whole of our of our account of the spread underseated the whole of our of our account of the spread underseated the whole of our of our account of the spread o and that the single measure in question is only a branch, a casual incident of the great principle on which the party rests, and whose roots lie spread underneath the whole history of man and extend into the eternities. Yet for their indomitable advocacy of this one now triumphant measure, they have been denounced as agitators, sectionalists, and fanaties. I have just one answer to make to this charge. Senator Foole of Mississippi, in the early days of the memorable era of 1850, before compromising had attained its final growth and stature, and before he himself succumbed, one day rose in the Senate and intimated to Henry Clay that even his moderate sentiments were not palatable to the South and that even he might be called to receive the robuke of Kenzucky for his views. Mr. Clay arose awhile afterward in reply, his face blue and glowing with pent-up fire and indignation, and turning to the little shrivelled Union-Saver, shook his iron-gray locks till his ears could no longer be seen, and then making one of those majestic sweeps of his lordly arm which were never rivaled and cannot be imitated, and rising to more than his full hight, declared in tones that hushed the Senate to a stillness like that which precedes the tempest, "Nir, there is no power on earth that can induce "so to plant Slavery on territors now Free." If the Republican party is fanatical on this great question, Henry Clay in the Senate, with his Compromise Measures in his breeches pecket, was a fanatic.

Republican party is fanatical on this great question, Henry Clay in the Senate, with his Compromise Measures in his breeches pocket, was a fanatic.

But the measures of any party are but ephemeral. It is its principles that establish its character, and which are alone enduring. In this country as in all countries, in this age as in all ages, the contest between the false and the true, the transient and the permanent, goes on. In our political contests we only consider what is true and what is false in government. We, gentlemen, in the verdancy of our youth, brought up under the vine and the fig tree of political nutriment, esteeming our country the celestial regions of political science, and ourselves the complacent inheritors of fruits such as the gods would love to partake of, have considered that this was a very simple matter, which even the town schools of our statesmanship could teach. Gentlemen, it is all a dream. There is no such Arcadian simplicity and no such diffused wisdom about us. Not at all. We thought we have, but we death. We reset the Declaration

of Independence and thought it meant what it said. We looked into the Constitution and saw what we took to be very plain provisions. We looked into the books and found what we considered very satisfactory commentaries thereon. From these we satisfactory commentaries thereon. From these we satisfactory commentaries thereon. From these we gathered that liberty was a good thing and Slavery a bad thing, that Slavery was both a crime and all sance. Furthermore, we found that outside the States where it existed the Federal Government had a ways claimed and aways exercised control over it. All of which we settled in our own minds as very clear and undependent of the control of the same of the subject. Then the very catechism' f our politics, in advance of all this, taught us that he man rights had an absolute existence independent of all institutions. That men in the detail might be very often poor devils, but that nevertheless every man's satural rights stood upon precisely the same basis. We innocently received it as undeniable truth thist all men were by nature for and anal.

upon precisely the same basis. We innocently received it as undeniable truth that all men were by nature free and equal.

And this was the platform of principles and of belief that the founders of the Government stood on. They said men were born free and equal and that all just government rests on the consent of the governed. They said Slavery was inconsistent with this theory and that it ought not to be spread—that it was the one great exceptional fact in our system, to be deplored, but that it could not be well belped where it existed, and assist be left to die out or be removed, as time and circumstances could alone decide, but that the cencern of the Government was to see that it wasn't extended; and they made have accordingly.

We did have, gentlemen, in the balleyon days of our youth, a consistent theory of government, everywhere received by all, and denied by none, not even by doughfaces, and it was such as I have described. But in these latter days all this is reputilisted, and by the party that claims to be democratic. Well, gentlemen, it has the correct of government, in all its length and breadth, without any qualification, is the theory of the Republican party to-day; Declaration, Constitution, Slavery and all.

If, then, we are agitators and sectional men, so were

nd all.

If, then, we are agitators and sectional men, so were If, then, we are agitators and sectional men, so were the founders and early administrators of the Govern-ment. And this confession has lately been made by Senator Hammond of South Carolina, in a speech made by him last month at Beech Island, S. C. Mr.

Senator Hammond of South Carolina, in a speech made by him last month at Beech Island, S. C. Mr. Hammond snys:

"The North is by no means wholly to blame for the present condition of the sections. Many of our gricenaes took their rise at the South. Many false theories originated here, and many others the South adopted. With the effects of these we have long striven. The victory is curs. We should now safer the clouds of dust and error to pass off, and then sourch boddly on. We have achieved a great moral power, and should use it. In looking back at the errors boilt up by the South herself, it may be seen that she has been thirty years engaged in politing down the work of her own hands during the preceding thirty. Our proper position is to meet the issue we have raised. Slavery is not sin. The slave is in his normal condition—the right man in the right place. This we have taught the world, and it is a great blessing. The soution of equality is a gross observity, everywhere contradicted by nature.

"All the opposition measures of which the South has complained in the last thirty years, the herself imagenrated. Washington and deferson, in the matter of Slavery, set the culcumspile. The North borrowed it from them."

On the same occasion, Gov. Hammond expressed himself in relation to another point connected with our present discussion, as follows:

"If we (the slavehoders) can rule in the Union, let us remain. By the word rule, be did not mean the securing him offices to Southern men. The achievement of success in elections is in significant in comparison with the establishment of those great principles of government on which the South has set its ramp."

And now, before resuming the thread of my remarks, by way of pendant to the foregoing, let me string the following lewels, from a speech of the same Senator, delivered in the Senate on the 4th of March last.

"In all social systems, there must be a class to perform the drodery of life—that is, a class requiring but a low order of in-

delivered in the Senate on the 4th of March last.

"In all social systems, there must be a class to perform the drudgery of life—that is, a class requiring but a low order of intellect, and but little skill. Such a class you must have, or you would not have that other class which leads progress, evilination and refinement. It constitutes the very modeful of society and of political government; and you might as well attempt to build a house in the air, as to build either the one or the other, except on this mud-sill. The man who lives by daily labor, and exactly lives at that, and who has to put out his labor; and exactly lives at that, and who has to put out his labor; and exactly lives at that, and who has to put out his labor; in the market, and take the best he can get for it; in short, your shole threining class of manual laborers, and 'operatives,' as you call them, are essentially slaves."

Where is the mannhood of the North, that it does not rise up, as one man, and bury in overwhelming condemnation the authors and their supporters or such sentiments as these? Does the Northern voter covet the reputation of slavishly sustaining a power that thus

demantion the authors and their supporters or such sentiments as these? Does the Northern voter cover the reputation of slavishly sustaining a power that thus insults and rides over him?

Is it said these sentiments are exceptional among our slaveholding rulers? Gentlemen, they are not exceptional; their expression may be exceptional, though God knows we find that often enough in the Southern Democratic press to relieve them from this charge; but the sentiments themselves are general, and all but universal, in the slaveholding States.

But who denies that this class of men rule the opinions of the Democrat leaders of the North and force their concurrence in whatever particular the slaveholders choose to dictate? Do they not inexorably dictate to their Northern supporters what opinions they shall entertain in regard to Slavery and its spread? Is it not shamefully true that the Senate of the United States, to-day, as now constituted and sustained by Northern Democratic votes, the Democratic votes of this Congressional District being counted in that support, refuse to confirm the appointment of any man holding to the doctrine of the Wilmot Proviso? And how long is it since the entire Democratic party of the North sustained that doctrine to the full-set extent, those three most un-military Generals—Generals Cass, Pierce and Cushing included? Do we not all know that any man holding to that doctrine now, and going before the Senate for confirmation, would be guillotined on the instant, unless he did as all the Northern Democratic leaders have done, recant his opinions, humbly confess his errors, but virtually ask pardon of these Autoreas of the plantation? Gentlemen, can a deeper humiliation to the Free States than this exist? Can cracts of the plantation? Gentlemen, can a deeper humiliation to the Free States than this exist? Can any fact more clearly demonstrate the iron rule of the Slavery men over Northern Democratic opinion? And does it not show, too plainly show, that when necessity

does it not show, too plainly show, that when necessity requires, that same Democratic opinion can be made to bow the neck to the yoke of just such galling sentiments as those of Gov. Hammond?

Gentlemen, do not the backings-out and backings-down of the Northern Democratic leaders on the Slavery question, beginning on the Wilmot Proviso, and ending on Popular Sovereignty and Lecompton, demonstrate that there is no bringing-up place in the whole scheme of their politics? It is yield, yield, submit submit retreat from position to ussition cive an whole scheme of their politics? It is yield, yield, sub-mit, submit, retreat from position to position, give up-everything, contend for nothing, till they finally surren-der body and soul alike for propitiation and sacrifice. I do not consider, therefore, that there is any reason to believe that if assent to Gov. Hammond's sentiments were demanded of every Northern Democratic leader, as a condition of retaining his party standing, and re-taining his chance at the Federal offices, we should find these sections of self-sections.

taining his chance at the Federal offices, we should find these sentiments at all unpopular.

When that gigantic border ruffian, William the Congueror, invaded England, history tells us that he put out the eyes and cut off the arms of the subjugated Saxons, and sent them to wander over the country to inspire terror of his name and submission to his rule. The Slave Power acts on a similar plan. Sealed on its throne in the Senate, it beheads every man who is eaught exhibiting hostility to its sway, and helds up the decapitated trunk to our Saxon submissionists, to deter them from resistance to its lordly decrees. How well it subserves their purposes within the Democratic organization is too plainly visible. But what manly spirit does not instinctively rebel against such domination, and swear undying hostility till it shall be overthrown?

Even now fresh tokens of submission are being pre-

tion, and swear undying hostility till it shall be overthrown?

Even now fresh tokens of submission are being prepared to test the fidelity of the yielding Democracy of
the Free States. They only wait their turn to be presented and acceded to. One is, the demand for Congressional protection of Slavery in the Territories—an
agreeable supplement to the recent dectrine of noninterrecution. The other is, the judicial decree that
slaveholders have the right of transit with their slaves
through the Free States, thus forcing Slavery upon
those States against their will, unless they have the
spirit to resist it, which God grant they may. So far
as any Republican State is concerned, we may not be
permitted to entertain a doubt on this point.

I have said that the Republican party is the only
representative of the great ideas on which our Government was founded, and which were, until recently,
unquestioned. The Democratic party of the Notth
long professed them, and for many vers resolved and
re-resolved them in Convention. They have now, however, pitched them overboard and repudiated them
entirely. For proof of this I only need appeal to the
Dred Scott decision, which the Democratic party in
all its branches approves and sustains. This decision
boildy affirms that the statement of the Declaration of
Independence in regard to human equality has always
been misinterpreted, and taken literally is false. In
other words that all men are not born free and equal,
but that some men may properly govern others, may
rightfully extinguish their freedom and compel them
to serve masters. Proceeding from this assumption it
is argued that the Federal Constitution recognizes,
protects, and spreads African Slavery throughout the
national jurisdiction, and that Slavery is thus a legitimate condition of men under the Federal Government,
and not inconsistent with its theory. In this way the
old democratic doctrine of the equal rights of man
being the true basis of government, is totally undermined and overthrown. Our Govern

The hard, old-fashioned, selid bottom of equal human lights as the only just foundation of government, I ay, is broken up, and the Pro-Slavery party rests on ust such questions as have formed the foundation of all the ophemeral governments that have ever existed in the earth to curse mankind. There can be no dead to the position, not even on the part of the Douglas Democrats, for their fundamental dogma is that he right exists with the people of the Territories at a cripht exists with the people of the Territories at a cripht exists with the people of the Territories at a fer input of their career to establish Slavery on the country and Slave States in the Union, the fact the country and should be allowed to form their own institutions. The idea therefore is as rife among the utions. The idea therefore is as rife among the utions. The hard, old-fashioned, selid bottom of equal human fights as the only just foundation of government, I say, is broken up, and the Pro-Slavery party rests on just such questions as have formed the foundation of all the openions as have formed the foundation of all the openions as have formed the foundation of all the openions as a such as the earth to curse mankind. There can be no demial of this position, not even on the part of the Douglas Democrats, for their fundamental dogma is that the right exists with the people of the Territories at a certain period of their career to establish Slavery on free territory. And they triumphantly ask the question, as a kneck-down argument. Will you not allow that the people of a Territory or a State have a right to form and should be silowed to form their own institutions? The idea therefore is as rife among the Douglas men as the Bochanan men, that the doctrine of equal human rights is no part of the creed of modern Democracy. To this alarming extent has the Democratic party repudiated its ancient principles.

As Kepublicans, we take the Declaration of Independence as at is, and as it says, repudiating the content of the Veloral Court and we take the Con-

cratic party repodiated its ancient principles.

As Kepublicans, we take the Declaration of Independence as it is, and as it says, repodiating the construction of the Federal Court; and we take the Constitution and interpret it in the light of the Declaration, and in full harmony with it. Under our interpretation, the Declaration is a rock of adamant, and the Constitution a structure placed thereon which shall defy the ravages of time. Under the construction of the Court, the Declaration is reduced to a "glittering generality," saying one thing and meaning another; trifling with one of the greatest problems that affect and influence humanity, and the Constitution is rendered atterly worthless as a bulwark of liberty. Under the Constitution, we let Slavery alone in the slaveholding States. Under the Federal jurisdiction, beyond their limits, our theory is to suppress it under the express great of the Constitution, which says, "Congress has make all needful robs and regalations for the Territories," which claus Judge Marshall, the great light and father of American Jurispradence has construed and declared to convey "the combined powers of the State and Federal Governments," in other words to give absolute control over the whole subject.

The reason why we would prevent the establishment of Slavery anywhere outside the limits of the Slave States, need not here be repeated. Suffice it to say that Slavery is an unjust system, is a nuisance of gignatic dimensions, and which, once established, seems

States, need not here be repeated. Suffice it to say that Slavery is an unjust system, is a nuisance of grantic dimensions, and which, once established, seems to be, under our government, ineradicable, except by the harsh and inhoman process of sale and extradition of the slave, or the prospective barbarization of the States where it gets full foothold. Maryland would like to get rid of Slavery to-day, but she cannot; so would Virginia. The cancer is upon the Southern States generally. So far as human vision can discern, it will never be removed in most of them but by some social or political convulsion, ending in the ruin of generations of men, and the ultimate surrender of the country where it prevails to the dominion of the blacks.

moval are so discouraging and depressing wherever it has gained a firm hold, that they form the most urgent considerations against its further spread. Slavery in the Union is to be deplored, the slaves pitied, and the master's position commisserated, but the mode of its removal in most of the States where it exists, is a problem which the wisest have not yet been compe-tent to solve.

olve. have, as a general thing, but a very dim conception of the actual condition of the Slave States, in a social and political point of view. The slave region is, in the language of Hamlet:

the language of Hamlet:

"An unweeded garden:
Things ronk and gross in nature possess it merely."

The notion is prevalent that Slavery is simply a noxious thing, lying on the surface of the Slave States, which like any offensive material object, can be removed at pleasure when the will exists to do it. Never was there a greater error. Slavery has its root lying deep in the ultimate sources of society. It is entwined about every social, political and material relation of the State. To remove it is to disturb the foundations of society in a manner in which no society ever will disturb diself. I speak of communities situated like the old Slave States, where the servile population is numerous. To abolish Slavery in a State where it is thoroughly bedded and interwoven with every growth and interest and relation of the body politic, as in our Southern States, must be the act of some external power to the people of the State itself, or the result of some overpowering necessity on which hangs the life power to the people of the State itself, of the result of some overpowering necessity on which hangs the life of the State. The deliberations of the wisest, I be-lieve, within the limits of the Slave States, lead to this depressing conclusion. Mr. Clay hoped for the peace-able absorption of the black race in the white. But

able absorption of the black race in the white. But the day for that hope seems rapidly passing away in the multiplication of the blacks. Other Southern statesmen, of far-reaching views, are without any hopes for the future of the South except in the ultimate surrender of the whole lower country to the blacks.

Under such circumstances, is it possible to excuse the madness that would spread this frightful evil?

There are two points in the present discussions of parties that I must briefly advert to in this connection. One is the constantly recurring suggestion that the slaveholders are treated unfairly by excluding Slavery from the Territories, whose acquisitions are the result one is the constantly recurring suggestion that the slaveholders are treated unfairly by excluding Slavery from the Territories, whose acquisitions are the result of mutual efforts and mutual expenditure of blood and treasure. The fallacy embraced in this mode of putting the case, which seems fair enough, is this: The assumption is made that the slaveholder must necessarily desire to spread Slavery. Now, the slaveholder may have no such desire; and we say, if he is a sound statesman and a true patriot, he will have no such desire. At any rate, the exclusion creates no inequality between the parties, for this reason—they both stand upon the same footing, each can do what the other can do, and neither more nor less. It is absurd to say the slaveholder is excluded from the Territory, or that the men of the slaveholding States are excluded. They have precisely the same rights, and stand upon precisely the same footing with the men of the Free States. It is Slavery alone, and not slaveholders, to whom the exclusion applies, and the ex-

he Free States. It is Slavery alone, and not slave-olders, to whom the exclusion applies, and the ex-lusion is made for the common good of all.

The other point is the one of which so much is made a recent discussions on the Lecompton Constitution, his is in relation to the rights of the people of the certifories, when they come to form a State, to estab-sh Slavery. The argument is made in the form of an Territories, when they come to form a Nate, to establish Slavery. The argument is made in the form of an interrogatory, and its bare enunciation is deemed sufficient to insure the approval of the doctrines involved. It is triumphantly asked, "Will you not allow the "people to frame and establish their own institutions!," My answer is, I certainly would. But yet, I would not permit where I could prevent the establishmet of Slavery, or admit anywhere or at anytime the right to establish it in any free country on earth. And the right cannot be admitted consistently or logically, by any man who holds to the Democratic theory of Government, and the doctrine on which this government is founded. The whole force of the argument as given in the question, rests on a misuse of terms, "Have not the people a right to establish their own institutions?" They have. Why then may they not rightfully establish Slavery! My answer is—Slavery is not an institution of Government in any proper sense of the term. Slavery is a state and conduction. Slaves are the subjects of a State, in bondage to masters. Serfidom is not an institution. Utilianage is not an institution. These terms, as well as Slavery, expressitutes and conductors of the State. They describe the political status of a portion of the manufactor. Slavers here in the political status of a portion of the manufactor. Slavers here in the political status of a portion of the manufactor. Slavers here in the political status of a portion of the manufactor. Slavers here the political status of a portion of the manufactor. Slavers here the political status of a portion of the manufactor. stitution. These terms, as well as Slavery, express states and conditions of men, who are subjects of the State. They describe the political status of a portion of the population. Slavery, being thus a state and a condition, and not an institution, does not legitimately fall within the limits of the proposition. And we say it is a state and condition of self-evident inequality and injustice, which is inconsistent with the exercise of the very tion of self-evident inequality and thiushee, which is unconsistent with the exercise of the very rights which the proposition claims; for one part of the population is as much a part of "the people," as the other. Being inconsistent with the rights of man and with popular rule, it cannot therefore be permitted without a flagrant violation of the very rights for which the proposition contends. The only admission that can be made in the case is, that a State has the power to establish African Slavery. So it has the power to establish Chinese Slavery, Coolle Slavery, Indian or Irish Slavery, Savery of old the laboring classes, if the Government is strong enough to do it. But such establishment is an arbitrary exercise of mere power—despotic and criminal; for the right to establish injustice between man and man does not and cannot exist. And shall not you and I be allowed to vote, in Congress or out, wherever we legitimately can, against permitting the exercise of arbitrary and despotic power?

Having disposed of these two points, I wish to say

despotic power?

Having disposed of these two points, I wish to say that the Judges in the Dred Scott decision, in knocking Having disposed of these two points, I was to say that the Judges in the Dred Scott decision, in knocking out the foundation-stone of our political structure, in the manner we have seen, knew just what they were about and intended this very thong. They introduced resident a reconstitution in our political system. And for this assault upon the only legitimate and housest theory of government, and this effort at demoralizing the political principles of the nation, which has worked and is working the reconstructions results muon the vourse. he most pernicious results upon the young and houghtless, and the carejess of all mere theories of covernment: I say for this asseult. I hold these men afamous, for they have deliberately committed a rime against humanity. Now, gentlemen, none of the positions of this dis-

Now, gentlemen, none of the positions of this dis-coarse have anything whatever to do with technical abolition. Every doctrine I hold and advance can be logically and consistently held by any South Carolina or Virginia statesman boiding slaves and opposing emancipation in those States. And let me say, there are thousands of men in the slaveholding States, them-selves slaveholders, who do hold these doctrines—gen-nine, honest Democrats. Let the submissionists of the North hide their diminished heads in view of the fact.

where it now is and long has been, since that, as a political question, is one of expediency and ability. It merely cuts the throat of all propositions and arguments that look to its extension. It pierces the vitals of the Dred Scott and Douglas dogma and delusion that our people have the right to plant and indefinitely extend African Slavery over free territory; and that this can be done consistently with the Federal Constitution and the original American idea of government.

I say, then, that the Democratic party in both its sections, Douglas Democrate as well as Leconntonites, have cut adrift entirely and completely from the old, established and weather-beaten but adamantine moorings of the Declaration and the Constitution, under its ancient and uniform interpretation, for 60 odd years, and antil these latter days of Pro-Slavery delusion and fanaticism, and are now afford on an open polar sea, to be blown about by every wind of doctrine. They both contend that Congress cannot prolability shows you the territories, and both contend for the right to plant it there, only by different methods; he only by a vote the other by a gearge.

But it is said the Kanana question is settled, and that

he one by a vote the other by a goage.

Bet it is said the Kansas question is settled, and that these questions are all settled with it, and that we have now to attend to other things. We may have to attend to other things, gentlemen, and probably shall, and among them is the defeat of the Demo ratic candidates in this District and County. But the fundamental principles of our party are sufficiently important and vital to demand constant assertion, and the tant and vital to demand constant assertion, and the exposure of our opponents want of principle is a duty we owe to the public, and one very tempting, from its being so easy to perform. It is no wonder they are anxious to leave the discussions of principles and measures which have wrought such defeat to them, but until they abandon their positions and practices on great questions, vital to the peace, the harmony, and the prosperity of the country, we cannot allow them to draw us off to the pettifogging of small questions, simply for their convenience.

the pettifogging of small questions, simply for their convenience.

Gentlemen, the Democratic and Republican parties are divided, as I have shown, upon vital and fundamental doctrines, that underlie nearly every question of administration, and no discussion of any important measure of national concern is likely to arise, that will not involve the consideration of these differences directly or indirectly, while there are some public questions now imminent, indeed we may say are directly upon us, that stand directly in the path of our publiciples. Is not Mexico falling to pieces, and shall we not absorb her unoccupied land? Do we not already see the inevitable destiny of Sonora and Sinoloa, and Chihuahua, and have we not to fight the Kausas battle over again in them as well as in all the territory of our own south of Kansas? And where is central America, which is to be put under the rule of military principles and annexed to the Union? What is the position of the free islands of the West Indies, already threatened with recinslavement and annexation? Why, gentlemen, territorial expansion has been is the position of the free islands of the West Indies, already threatened with recensiavement and annexation? Why, gentiemen, territorial expansion has been the leading feature of our history since the revolutions, and is likely to be for some time to come. Our party principles and party views are thus directly applicable to our present and coming experience and history, and need as much as ever, and more than ever, to be expounded and kept fresh and ready for application. Our generation is shaping the destiny of the Government and fixing its principles of admanistration, and never more than now was there needed the energetic assertion of the vital truths of pure Democracy, which are not only assailed openly from without, but are stabbed by traiters within.

Instead of the mission of the Republican party being ended by the admission of Kansas as a Free State, it is only just begun. Kansas is simply its first offspring. And as it was said of the elder—I should say the only Napoleon—that he was "the child and champion of the French Revolution," so may we term Kansas the child and champion of Republicanism; winning her crown by the sacrifices of her patriotic and heroic sons who were slaughtered by the fell spirit of Slavery. But those sacrifices were not in vain, for from them shall spring a long line of Free States to follow in her path, encouraged by her example. They will come in peace if they must.

No, gentlemen, the Republican party is an inexorable necessity in the present juncture of affairs. It must be maintained and its candidates supported, as the only bulwark against the usurpation of a power bent upon the abasement of Free States, the destruction of the vital principle of the Government, the degradation of free labor, and its sujection to the domination of Southern aristocracy; an aristocracy which claims that they rule it, and are its rightful rulers, and who impudently threaten that when they lose this control, through the universal defect of their allies, the

claims that they rule it, and are its rightful rulers, and who impudently threaten that when they lose this control, through the universal defect of their allies, the submissionists in the Free States, they will break up the Government. The Republican party are warring against this arregant power, and intend to conquer it at Washington, as they have conquered it in Kansas. And if the people of the Free States could be made to see, as one man, how just are the purposes of that party, and would discard all partisanship and all mercenary aims and considerations, not a citizen would remain outside of its organization. Within the limits of the Free States, we should be, as we ought to be, a unanimous party. manimous party.

The party should moreover be maintained as a lesson

and a warning to all future traitors who would sac the rights of the Free States. It is a living de stration of what an outraged people can do in improvising on the instant a great party and power sufficient and determined to trample and detroy false guide and unprincipled leaders. In this formidable aspect

and unprincipled leaders. In this formidable aspect, promptly confronting its arch enemy, and carrying its triumphs to his very gates, making him tremble in his entre-nehments, it is a spectacle of moral grandenr the like of which the history of politics has seldom afforded. By all means, then, let the flag of its triumphs be still higher advanced, let its ranks close up, let its columns push on, till its victorious standard shall wave over the citadel at Washington.

Besides, gentlemen, 1800 approaches. Depression and stagnation are around us. The industry of the Free States lies prestrate. It must be set on its feet by beneficent legislation. The Republican party hat will address itself to this work. Before that era arrives, the whole people will demand relief, and will see in the Republican party the only power capable of giving it. If anybody is inclined to doubt the strength and sta-

y of the Republican party, let him hear what the President, Mr. Breckenridge, said in a recent speech to his constituents:

a in the Union, unless the Democratic party is stronger. It a powerful, a compact, a hopeful organization, in it depreciate the strength of the Republican party, its principal research of the personnel of the proposes more resolute a snything on the surface would indicate. Dot's undersuit

then anything on the surface would indicate. Don't materials their power.

Don't underrate the power of the principles of the Republican party, says Mr. Breckenridge. And well may be say it. For they are the principles on which the government was founded and has been administered these sixty years.

With a few more observations, gentlemen, I will relieve your patience by bringing these, I fear, dull remarks to a close.

Gentlemen, I hold to the Jeffersonian theory of government, without feeling and without partisanship, and in my sober judgment we must all hold to it, or this Government and Union of ours will go by the board, as other forms of government have gone before it. In soying this, I do not mean to indorse all Mr. Jefferson's notions about trade, finance and the industrial interests of the country generally. For, upon those saying this, I do not mean to indorse all Mr. Jefferson's notions about trade, finance and the industrial interests of the country generally. For, upon those subjects, I have rarely known the statesmen of the plantation to have sound ideas. They are subjects about which they generally know little or nothing. A New-England man has a correcter view of them from instinct, and before he has shed his swaddling-clothes, three a Southern planter is apt to gain by a lifelong study. But of principles of government, the Southern men have the very sharpest recognition. Here they have shone and here they shine still. They know that acts and measures follow theories and principles, and, they are for establishing a permicious and diminable principle now, for the sake of the results hereafter to follow. I fully concur with Mr. Jefferson in his judgments of the dangers threatened by the Supreme Court, and in regard to the reserved powers of the States. And, gentlemen, we must all agree with him in the end if we would avert a fatal consequence to ourselves and our posterity. There is no theory of the Administration of his Government that will preserve this Union and Government but that of the denial of the existence of authority in the Supreme Court to fix the limitation of holdered power in the States, and to lay down the rules of Congressional action, as they have done in the Dred Scottesse. We must assert and defend the dectrine that the States are parties to the Federal compact who have the same rights to interpret its meaning, as the power which that compact called into existence. The doctrine that the judicial power of the Federal Government, its syent and creature, can be and is the arbiter of vital difference between them is a herey at once monstrous and fatal, that must be inexorably discarded, if we would preserve our liberties.

This and that other doctrine of Equal Rights see the basis of the old Democratic party, and a noble

The idea that a statesman is narrow of sectional in his views because he labors to prevent the extension of Slavery in this Republic, is one of the most preposterous notions that ever entered into the human brain.

No man is described the basis of the old Democratic party, and a noble party it was in the main, and one to which any man is described the basis of the old Democratic party, and a noble party it was in the main, and one to which any man might have been proud to belong, though it was dis-

figured by Bentomian notions about hard money, and Calhoun theories of Free Trade. But it steed on the noble platform of the Riches or Mix—of man as God made him, and not as he has been oppressed and tradden down by the scouncirels called conquerors, and by men implouely assuming the title of Master over his fellows. It stood bravely out against all privileged classes in government—it went resolutely against all aristocracies. The clarion cry which animated its ranks and led to its thousand triumphs of old was the Rights of the People as against the demands of power and the claims of privileged classes to rule them, a la Hammond. It was the assertion of the great doctrine of Political Equality among mankind, now denied, that stirred the hearts and moved the sympathies of men as with the sound of a trumpet. Such was the Democratic party, and such was the servet of its power. But that organization has repudiated these principles, and is to-day in the hands and under the control of its deadly enemies; and no more, therefore, does the electric spark of enthusiastic devotion to a great idea flash through its ranks, as its standard is unfurfed.

standard is unfurled.

A few of the old guard remain in the Prec States A few of the old guard remain in the Free States out of their memories for its golden years; but where intelligence prevails, it is in tearful remembrance, it is with a feeling of humiliation for its fallen state, and they mournfully deposit their votes on election days as a tribute to the past, and not as a testimony in behalf of the present false and dangerous position of the party. The great body of the organization in the Free States to-day is composed of the men who live far removed from the great living currents of cotom-porary events and history, and who adhere to it because they have not been brough, to see the reason for leaving it which has actuated their more intelligent brethren. They are, for the most part, the men who five away from daily mall and Post-Offices, who read little and write less, and simply vote as their fathers did before them. This class, and that other great class, the gentlemen from the south of Ireland, great class, the gertlemen from the south of Ireland, compose the main body and voting strength of the Democratic organization in the Free States. Strike these two classes of man from the rolls, and extinguish your Federal patronage, and you have no Democratic

Party therein.

New, gentlemen, the moral of this is here. We New, gentlemen, the moral of this is here. We must sustain this government on intelligence. We must sustain this government on intelligence. We must sustain it on principle. We must understand and maintain vital theories of Constitutional interpretations, or the Government will be gradually sapped and undermined, and before we are aware of it the cords of power will be silently woven around us, and you and I will find we have masters and not servants in the seats of power. Isn't it very near it already, when the Senate dares to exercise the insolent and despotic power to which I have already alluded?

And now I ask all intelligent gentlemen of democratic principles, in or out of the Republican party, who is going to do this? Upon whose shoulders rests this great work? Does it rest upon the gentlemen from the South of Ireland? Does it rest upon the immobile and uninstructed voter? Are we to go away from the thousand central points of intelligence scattered over this broad land, the rich fruit of the Common School and the Press, and hunt in benighted re-

from the thousand central points of intelligence scattered over this broad land, the rich fruit of the Common School and the Press, and hunt in benighted regions, where neither spire of church or school-house pierces the sky, and where the newspaper rarely enters, for our guides and counselors, or for our intelligent voters? Are we to go into the subterranean dense of that great pointical Sodom, New-York City, for that element which shall preserve our institutions? Gentlemen of all parties—you will not. I will go, and you will go, to the thoughtful and the well-informed citizen to do this work. In the going up or going down of parties we must cling to ideas, and band with intelligent men who perceive them, or we shall all go into the slough of irresponsible and despotic government together.

We are then in this contest, and in even contest, as Republicans, fighting for the fundamental principles both openly and assidously assailed—openly by the Southern aristocracy, insidiously by Douglasism. We are fighting not only for the present, but for the illimitable future. We are fighting to sustain truths founded in the immutable statutes of the universe, which no nower on earth or in hell can destroy, for they rest on

table future. We are fighting to sustain truths founded in the immutable statutes of the universe, which no power on earth or in hell can destroy, for they rest on the fiat of the Divine Benevolence, which recognizes no distinctions in the great family of man it created and placed here on earth. And though the surges of mortalerror and passion have been against them during the long ages, it has only been to exhibit more and more clearly to every succeeding generation, how immovable are their foundations. Let the pro-Slavery politician of the North and of the South, the one with his pusillanimous temper and selfish purposes, the other with his despotic and sectional spirit, both alike trampling under foot the only sound principle of Government. ling under foot the only sound principle of Governmen cease to yex Eternal Truth, for while God reigns

## E ACCIDENT ON THE STEUBEN-VILLE AND INDIANA RAILROAD.

From The Ohio Statesman of Monday

A frightful accident occurred on the night express train due at this place at 1 o clock yesterday morning, at the No. 6 Bridge on the Pittsburgh, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad, on Friday evening last. The bridge which caused the accident is a "curved bridge," covered, and 120 feet long, spanning a creek, which, at the time of the occurrence, had but little water in its bed. The express train reached the place at 8 o'clock on Friday night, and, while passing through, the tender attached to the locomotive flew off the track, and for a short distance joited over the ties with such force as to break down the bridge. The locomotive passed through, but the timbers of the bridge separating, precipitated two baggage cars and two passenger cars to the bed of the creek, and the entire structure fell in upon the train, crushing in the tops and sides of the cars. The two baggage cars were stove in and the first passenger car was crushed to pieces; the rear end of the hind carremained upon the abutment, some fifteen or twenty feet high. The passenger cars to the passenger car was the passenger care that the abutment, some fifteen or twenty feet high. A frightful accident occurred on the night expres abutment, some fifteen or twenty feet high. The pas-sengers in the latter car were all thrown to the lower end in a heap, the seats and a large stove falling on top. Of those in this car, scarcely a passenger escaped without injury, though there were none very danger-

top. Of those in this car, scarcely a passenger escaped without injury, though there were none very dangerously hurt.

The most dangerous and serious injuries were received by the persons in the first passenger car, which
was a complete ruin. Conductor Joseph Mooney, who
was seated with an engineer by the name of Johnson
Fleming, received a blow on the head from a piece of
timber, which took off the scalp, but did not fracture
the skull. Mr. Flersing was picked up insensible and
has not since spoken, though when the passengers left
the scene yesterday afternoon, he was still breathing.
His recovery is doubtful. Mr. Byron Roach, of Louisville, Kv., had both legs broken, and Mr. Meredith, of
Nenia, Mr. Humprey and wife, of Newark, and a
number of others, whose names we were unable to
learn, were badly hurt. Elias J. Cornel, bagg age
master, of this city, received severe injuries.

A number of the wounded passed through this city
on the three o'clock afternoon train, from whom we
learned the above particulars. It seems almost
miraculous that no more persons were killed or hurt,
for the cars were full.

The exaggerated account of the accident telegraphed
to the Cincinnati papers yesterday morning produced
the timesat excitement among the people expecting
friends by the unfortunate train, and several persons
came here from Cincinnati almost distracted. One
centleman from that city knew that his two little girls

friends by the unfortunate train, and several persons came here from Cincinnati almost distracted. One gentleman from that city knew that his two little girls were about the train, and he awaited their arrival here in an agony of suspense. His feelings upon seeing his children step from the cars safe and uninjured—one with a crushed and shattered bird-cage, containing three canaries, in her hand—can only be imagined by those placed under similar circumstances. The

ing three canaries, in her hand—can only be imagined by those placed under similar circumstances. The wounded and frightened passengers, while, here, were treated with the tenderest care.

After the shock of the falling train had passed away, those among the passengers who were unhard busied themselves in rescuing the others from the rubbish of the ruined cars, and conveying the helpiess to a neighboring farm-house. Conspicuous among those who exerted themselves in this work was Miss Ellen C. Burtlet of Nottingham, New-Hampshire. All the passengers we spoke to expressed their unqualified approbation of the noble conduct of this young lady. She had been stunned and bruised by the shock, but immediately recovered her self-possession, and worked among the ruins with a coolness, judgment and energy which nobody else could command. All night long she foiled among the groaning sufferers, regardless of her own comfort, alleviating to the utmost extent the unisery around her.

STATEMENT BY AN OFFICER OF THE ROAD.

STATEMENT BY AN OFFICER OF THE ROAD. to the Editor of The Cincinnati Commercial.

Sin: Allow me to give you the facts in regard to the

Sits: Allow me to give you the facts in regard to the unfortunate accident last evening. As our Express was crossing Bridge No. 6, 13 miles west of Steuben-ville, the engine-tender flew the track, breaking some of the braces of the bridge and almost turning the bridge over. The engine and tender passed completely over. The express car stood at an angle of about 45 degrees. The forward passenger car and baggage car went down some 10 or 12 feet. The latter was not injured at all—the former was completely demolished by the falling timbers of the bridge. The rear passenger car stood one end on the aboutment, and the other on the ground. There were no passengers or employees killed. Mr. Roach of Louisville, and Mr. Fleming tengineer, who was riding in the passenger car), were quite severely injured. The former had both legs broken. The balance of the passengers escaped with a few sight bruises, scratches and sprains. Most of them came on to-day and have gone on to their respective homes. You will recollect that we have some of the best stone bridges in the country. This seems to be one of these amfortunate accidents for which no one can account. The road was straight, wheels and axless sound, and the train only making ordinary time. one can account. The road was straight, wheels and axles sound, and the train only making ordinary time. ISA A HURCHINSON, General Ticket Agent. Colombes, Ohio, Sept. 11, 1858.

THE ACCIDENT ON THE CENTRAL ORDO

RAILROAD. A notice has already appeared in our telegraph columns of the serious accident which cocurs a Thursday last on the Central Ohio Railroad Zanesville. We gather the following additions pe

ticulars from The Zanerville Courier : ticulars from The Zamerone Course?
As the western bound train was in the visining As the Seales an axie of the tender broke, causing to first car to turn over, and partly throwing the west off the track. The third and rear cars remains a

off the track. The third and fear cars remained a their places.

Six passengers were injured: Chas. Martin, Xey. York, severely: Thomas Wallace, Marion Co., Masseverely: Hugh Dotem, slightly: Geo. Baker, slight, Anna H. Wright and Mary A. McChean, Karal Da. Muskingum Co., Ohio; the former severely, the he slightly. The two latter were mutes on their variation of them was also blind. The worder were taken to Zanesville. The damage to the acchinery of the road is much less than could have been expected.

## PUBLIC MEETINGS

COMMISSIONERS OF HEALTH.

COMMISSIONERS OF HEALTH.

Wednesday, Sept. 15.—The Board met at noce. Present the Mayor, Drs. Thompsen, Miller and Rockwell, and Councilman Haswell.

The Mayor, at the opening of the meeting, aid be had been called upon by a Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, in regard to the high rates of Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, in regard to the high rates of Commerce, in regard to the high rates of Commerce, in regard to the high rates of the particulars by Monany. He asked Dr. Thompson is part the rates and other particulars. They had on patient of the business being all given to one offer.

Dr. Thompson said the reason he had recommendent the lighterings be done under one head man confine the dangerous husiness to as few men as possible, in order to avoid the eproad of contagion. It would report the necessary facts on Monday.

The brig Veneta from St. John's, Perto Rico, apoid to come up, and was ordered to remain a few day for observation.

The steamer Florida, from Savannah, applied to come up. She arrived yesterday morning with a dead bill of health. She lett on the 10th int.

The steamer Fierida, from Savannan, applied to come up. She arrived yesterday morning with a clear bill of health. She left on the 10th lest, when the Captain stated the city was perfectly healthy. Dr. Thompson reported a case of sickness on bard-that of a child—but it had not as yet shown used to be yellow fever. It was decided to let the steamer reman

yellow fever. If was devalued until further consideration.

The brig Fanny O. Field, from Ponce, applied to come up. Dr. Thompson reported that port sealty, and moved that she be allowed to proceed immediately.

The brig ranny O. Freid, from Fonce, appled a come up. Dr. Thompson reported that port healty, and moved that she be allowed to proceed immediately, which was carried.

The schooner Julian Hallet applied to discharge part of her cargo of sugar and molasses. Grasted Dr. Miller, one of the Committee on the case the steamer Atlanta, whose captain and agency been charged with evading the Quarantine authority by re-clearing at Baltimore and coming direct to the wharves of this city, stated that he and he shown the letters sent to the agents at Charleston, and were satisfied that there had been no intesting on the part of the captain or agents to deceive the authorities. The whole evasion appeared to have resulted from a misapprehension of duty. He was willing to exonerate the parties from all blame.

Dr. Rockwell was opposed to the report and is action recommended. He had been told by Committee, of the Captain and Agents of the Atlanta, while he was at Charleston, unde their boasts how they wait evade the Quarantine authorities on striving in New York. He was astonished to find that Capt. Berry statement had not been taken by the Committe, is he had told the Captain to go before them.

The Mayor said he hoped Capt. Berry's testimes would yet be taken, and if the parties were gizh, they would be made to answer.

Mr. Haswell reported a concurrence with Dr. Miller's views. He was too well acquainted with stamboat business to listen to the statements of my Captains. He had known Capt. Mayfield of the Allanta for years, and knew he would not be guky of what was charged.

After some discussion Dr. Rockwell moved for division of the question. The first was to cuorant Mr. Cronwell, the Agent, which was carried by avon of all in the affirmative. Then came the case of the Captain, when three votes were given to execute and two against the latter by the Mayor and Dr. Rockwell.

On further consideration it was granted that the apprehence of the steament Florida could come me Allanta.

On further consideration it was granted that the passengers of the steamer Florida could come up after ventilating their baggage.

The brig State of Maine applied to come up, having lost her rudder; she was allowed to go to Hunter Point.

Mr. Harry L. Terrorrked that he had seen after.

Point.

Mr. Haswell remarked that he had seen sing article in The Herald this morning, reflecting as the action of the Health Commissioners, in the matter of expenses in lighterage, &c., at Quarantine. He asked if the Board intended to notice it, and give the accessary explanation. If so, he was prepared.

The Mayon said the Health Officer intended reporting on that sphiles he Monday, and that would probase ing on that subject by Monday, and that would proba-bly be sufficient.

bly be sufficient.

Dr. Rockwell said some fever cases had been reported to him, and that they turned out began Occ.

was a rum case.

After some routine business, the Board adjourned to

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

The Board met yesterday afternoon at the office a Worth street, the Hon. Gulian C. Verplasce is the chair, and Messrs. Carrigan, Curtis, Tieman, Crabtree, Hunt, Powell and Jellinghaus, present.

missioners' employees at Quarantine were ordered on of the storehouses by Mr. Locke, and the house were closed and lecked. Next day the lock was removed and the Doctor resumed possession. It was stated that the storehouses were closed by Mr. Locke without authority from the Collector.

The subject of raising a loan of \$100,000, for rebuilding the Hospitals at Quarantine, was referred to the Committee on Finance, of which Mr. Wilson G. Hunt is Chairman.

Reconstruction of the Hospitals.—The Mayon said that it was proper for him to amonance to his associate Commissioners, that the Construction Committee of the Board visited Quarantine day before yesterlay, with a view of determining how many of the old Hospitals should be repaired, and how many jerushent structures should at once be erected. Head that the Committee was manimously in favor directommending immediate and permanent reconstruction of all the residences, offices and Hospitals seessary to a complete institution for the reception, extant and treatment of persons arriving in port, affilted with yellow fever, small-pox or other pestilential diverse, colonidation; and that such reconstruction should be, in every respect, of material not succeptable of being destroyed by the torch of the incendiary. He said that the Committee had concluded to advise, that the large as beautiful editice, hereoforce known as the St. Nichola of Quarantine, and used for the reception of well passengers, detained at Quarantine, should be rebuilt from its foundation; and that a similar conclusion had been arrived at in reference to the Small-pox Hospital, the residence formerly occupied by Dr. Walser, and the Marine Hospital Store-house, except that the latter named buildings could be repaired without taking down the walls. He said also that the Committee had concluded to recommend that the walls of the Quarantine inclosure should be passed, and the provided the residences of the officers and employees of the heart the walls. He said that the Committee had gone exclusively in conn